JACKSON, MISS.

Tuesday : : : : : : August 28, 1866

Laws of the United States.

The Associated Press dispatche are published in full in the Clarior simultaneously with their publication in the New Orleans papers.

STAMP DUTIES .- We publish this morning, for the benefit of the business this document for reference.

A communication from Prof. Thos. S. Gathright in reference to the Teach er's Convention, has been received and will appear to morrow-

"The Oktibbeha New Era" is the name of a new and very handsome journal published at Starkville, Miss., the second number of which has reached us. Lee Stillman, editor and pro- the great subject of education. It is prietor.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILBOAD .- Mr E. V. Early, Agent at Meridian, has kindly furnished us with the new schedale of this road, which will be found in a condensed form elsewhere. In a private note Mr. E. gives the follow ing items of general interest:

The weather is damp and wet, and everybody is looking out for "cholera." There has been several cases up on the north end of our road. One of our conductors died near Columbus, Ky. since then I have heard of no other

We have just built a nice little office and passenger room for accommoda be a great convenience to the public. will differ."

Editorial and Other Items. A passenger on the New Orleans

train from Canton, yesterday morning was robbed of \$200.

Louisiana State Treasury notes are at a discount of from fifteen to twenty sional teachers is to be held in your the war ought to cease;" and per cent. They should not be concity within three weeks from the presfounded with the New Orleans city ent time. Is not this premature? resolution in the words following, to wit: bills, which pass at par.

The Southern Relief Fair, to come postpone it till January, or at least, by the disunionists of the Southern States,

Telegraph Company to receive two hundred words a day, for the stipufull in the Clarion.

Returns from fifteen counties in North Carolina give 4,097 votes in favor of, and 4,104 votes against, the new State Constitution, the main features of which we published a short adopted.

change we take up has one or more "reliable" prescriptions. The best

Mrs. Floride Calhoun, relict of the Pendleton, S. C., on the 26th of July.

Conrier says the story recently published in all the papers about the twins was not even half true.

The capital of the Atlantic telegraph company, when the cable is in final working order, will be £600,000, or say, in round figures, \$3,000,000. The governments of the United States and Great Britain give a subsidy between them of \$175,000 a year, and the cable having passed four thousand words in twelve hours may be held capable of passing messages which, at the charge as present fixed, will yield an income

In Louisville, last Sunday, occurred the consecration, with imposing cereelle delivered the address.

(N. Y.) Whig says that a gentleman charge of the duties of an Assistant who had an interview with Mr. Stephens at Philadelphia on the morning of the 16th, says that of the actions that the acceptance of a nomination of actual necessity-for repelling invasion of auspicious results. For the first time since the war the South had been heard. Her loyal submission, her full acquiesdence of co-operation in the Govern- with appointed. ment. The anomaly of supporting the burdens of Government and not sharing its privileges and opportunities could not longer continue. He relied upon the sober second thought and justice of the North. Time would bring it out. The Convention was the beginning of the end of State inequality and vassalage. Mr. Stephens de clares that the South is unanimous for Union and for all the new conditions of things which the last war necessitated; and all the resposibility rests with the North, simply to act up to the spirit in which the war was declared to be waged, and on which the submission of the Confederacy was received. Now that the people had come together misunderstanding and estrange-

ment could not much longer be main-

The Teacher's Convention The Lexington Advertiser thinks the proposition for a Teacher's Convention in this city on the 3rd of next

month, "a most unfortunate appointmany of the schools commence the fall session during the first week in September, that it would be better to defer the proposed convention until the Christmas holidays. It thinks that "Grenada is a more suitable point than Jackson, because of its greater educational interest." We had hoped to hear of no objec-

tion to the Teacher's Convention. We can see no force in those urged by the Advertiser, except perhaps as to the place of meeting. Jackson certainly "educational interest"-to her shame, be it said; but, for many reasons, it public generally, the new schedule of was thought best by the originators of stamp duties. Those who do not the movement, to have the first meetfile the paper, would do well to cut out ing held here. It is true that all cannot be present at the time appointed, and it is also true that no day can be selected that would suit the convenience of all interested in the matter. We think that a beginning may as well be made now as at any other time, and if not more than a dozen teachers shall attend, they can set the ball in motion, and keep it rolling until a proper public interest is awakened in too late now to urge a postponement. The railroads have generously offered to pass delegates at half fare; many teachers have already made up their minds to come; and although the Convention may not be very numerously attended, we can see no harm, but much probable good, to result from

of our schools. We give elsewhere a communication sustaining the view of the Advertiser. Like the article from our friend Hous ton, this is from a source entitled to consideration; and in view of the remarks we have thought proper to subtion of travelers at night, which will mit, illustrates the fact that "great men

this meeting of the 'assembled wisdom'

The Educational Convention. MERIDIAN, Aug. 24, 1866.

ment, that a Convention of profes-

MESSES. EDITORS CLARION:

off at St. Louis next month, promises November? Will wisdom die ere Government and in arms around the capital to rival the one held in Baltimore a then, or is the patient about to "shuf- that in this national emergency Congress few months since. The Republican fle off this mortal coil?" It is not the says the humane efforts of the manage last shot to be had at the game, I hope, the whole country; that this is not pros ers have already been so well seconded and yet there is danger of scaring it that they "are assuming proportions away by random shooting, and a great and commanding results considerably deal of unnecessary shonting. Give institutions of these States, but to defend beyond the original calculations of the us time to take good aim. Don't let and maintain the supremacy of the Constius have half digested, or half discussed of, and to preserve the Union, with all the The Associated Press has entered subjects put down our throats, until dignity, equality, and rights of the several into an engagement with the Atlantic we are choked to death. Remember objects are accomplished, the war ought to that we, unfledged bipeds, are of the cease;" and class called ruminant, and would like to chew the quid, a little. Just do, if lated annual pay of \$80,000 in gold. you please, then Messrs. Editors; and These dispatches are being given in unless our little establishment of a expressed the sense of Congress upon the world don't run off the track, some of subject to which they relate; and the professional of to-day will live to see the year of Grace 1867, in which plans will have come better to light and the system of education brought footing. Gentlemen, I am a professional teacher, and have long cherished time since. It will probably be the fond hope that my day would not clare that the law could be sustained pass away, ere I could greet every one and of my profession, not merely teachers Ex-Governor Harris, of Tennesse, in name, but in fact-true educators, was in Selma recently, registering from | leading forth the young mind, caged | cept Texas, are well and loyally disposed in ignorance, and pointing it on the road to conquest, over insensate mat-"Cholera remedies" are becoming ter, and that, too, not for the purposes very numerous. Almost every ex- of the Utilitarian, but the soul-life ry within the limits and jurisdiction of the which breathes in every healthy circle from the nursery to the cabinet. But is a plan for the accomplishment of no State of its own will has the right or remedy is to keep cool, and attend to this to be concocted in the short space power to go out of, or separate itself from of one month, and gobbled down at a or be separated from the American Union gulp by the very class who ought, above all, to take time to think? late Hon. John C. Calhoun, died at There are other reasons, Messrs. Editors, which I would urge, but this, I the several aforementioned States, exceptthink, is enough. I am not writing Gen. John C. Breckinridge and for the purpose of attracting your at family sailed from Quebec for Europe tention, or that of any one else, farther a few days since. The Louisville than for what I consider an important consideration. But that may be simply my opinion, and the majority of edu-

F. A. S. ADAMS.

IMPORTANT TO UNITED STATES REV. ENUE Assessors .- The following spe

cial order, concerning Assistant As-

sessors, has been issued:

cational wisdom may overrule me. If

so, I submit.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE

Washington, Aug. 20. It has been represented to this office that in some instances Assistant Asof about three millions of dollars a sessors have used their official positions to secure nominations to local offices, and it is urged that their relation to the tax payer is such that they may use it to their personal advantage, monies, of the new Catholic Convent in this respect, if so disposed. It is allegiance; and of St. Louis Bertrand. Bishop Lavi- also believed that the position of a canalso believed that the position of a can-didate for office before the people is that standing armies, military occupation, unfavorable to that strict impartiality martial law, military tribunals, and the sup-ALEX. H. STEPHENS .- The Troy which is so essential to proper dis-

The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore directed that notice be given and permanent influence of the Con- for an elective office by any Assistant vention, he was sanguine of the most Assessor will be taken as evidence that he no longer desires to retain his position. Assessors are instructed to promptly report the name of any Assistant who may accept, or who is cence, her utter desolation, must move known to be seeking, any such office, the nation to accord to her the confi- in order that a successor may be forth-

THOS. HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

The office of the Lauderdale Times was destroyed by a tornado on Tuesday last. The enterprising, but unfortunate publishers, Messrs. Grace & Gibson, say they have been literally "Shermanized." They hope soon to recover from this terrible blow. In the meantime we know their patrons will be indulgent and liberal.

We beg to remind our readers that headquarters for Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans and Grain Seperators is now firmly fixed at 235 Second street, in the Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn., where our friends, the Messrs. H. Haleushade & Co., still keep the best-stock of bar, band and hoop iron in the market. Call and get their figures on cotton ties, of which they are extensive manu-

[OFFICIAL.] A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation of the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, 1861, the President ment," both as to time and place. It of the United States, in virtue of the power invested in him by the Constitution and the suggests that in view of the fact that laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution there of obstructed in the States of South Caroli na, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations to powerful to be suppressed by ordinary power vested in the marshal by law; and Whereas, by another proclamation mad on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying West of the Alleghany Mountains, and except also the inhabitants of such other parts of that State and other States before named, as might maintain a loyal observance to the Union and the Constitution, or cannot boast of much in the way of might be from time to time occupied and rolled by the forces of the United States, ngaged in the dispersion of insurgents

were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and Whereas, by another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7, in same year, the insurrection was declared still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties the State of Virginia; and

Whereas, by mother proclamation made be second day of April, 1963, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the in habitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missisippi, Florida, Virginia, except the fortyight counties of Virginia, designated a West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina, are declared to be still in state of insurrection against the United

Whereas, by another proclamation of the thirteenth day of September, 1863, and it rsuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the rebellion was declared to still exist, and the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus was in certain specified cases suspended throughout the United States id suspension to continue throughout the luration of the rebellion, or until said proclamation should, by a subsequent one to be sied by the President of the United State to be cancelled or revoked; and

Whereas the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of June, 1861, adopted : lution in the words following, namely: Resolved by the House of Representative f the Congress of the United States, That the ent deplorable civil war has been forces pon the country by the disunionists of the uthern States now in revolt against the nstitutional Government, and in arms ound the capitol; that in this national nergency, Congress, banishing any feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that the war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of con quest or subjugation, nor any purpose of overbearing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the ith all the dignity, equality, and I notice in your paper an announcerights of the several States unimpaired; and

oon as these objects are accomplished Whereas, TheSenate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a "Resolved, That the present deplorable Why hasten the matter so? Why not civil war has been forced upon the country ow in revolt against the constitutiona banishing all feelings of mere passion o resentment, will recollect only its duty to cuted upon our part with any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or tution and all laws made in pursuance there-States unimpaired; that so soon as these

> Whereas, These resolutions, though no joint or concurrent in form, are substantially and identically the same, and as such have hitherto been and yet are regarded as having Whereas, The President of the United

States, by further proclamation, issued of the second day of April, 1866, did promugate and declare that there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens out upon a better and more honorable or others to the authority of the United States in any or in all of the States before mentioned, excepting only the State of Texas, and did further promulgate and deenforced in States before mentioned, except Texas, by the proper civil authorities, state and Federa and that the people of the said States, ex and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs grow ing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slave-United States, and did further declare in the same proclamation that it is the manifest determination of the American people that and that therefore each State ought to re main and constitute-an integral part of the United States; and did further declare in the same last-mentioned proclamation that ing Texas, have in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they ac niesce in this sovereign and important retion of national union; and

Whereas, the President of the United

States in the proclamation did further de clare that it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that the people who have revolted, and who have been over come and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or divested so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm s enemies, which last-named policy is aberrent to humanity and to freedom; and Whereas, the President did in the same roclamation further declare that the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States, not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates; and, further that such con-stitutional States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made jequal and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immuni-ties, dignity and power, with the several States with which they are united; and did further declare that the observance of p litical equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the before-named States, except Texas, to be and to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed

in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of itizens, contrary to the generous spirit o our free institutions, and exhaustive of th ational resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases sing insurrection or rebellion; and the President did further, in the same pro clamation, declare that the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its over-throw and final suppression, had been con-ducted in conformity with the principles in the last-named proclamation recited; and Whereas, The President in the said proc lamation of the 13th of June, one thousand

eight hundred and sixty-six, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited did then and therein proclaim and leclare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except in Texas, was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded; and Whereas subsequently to the said 2d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completed and everywhere essed and ended, and the authority of suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully es ablished in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official

Whereas, The laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil anthority, State or Federal, and the people of the State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named, are well and loyally disposed and have con-formed or will conform in their legislatio

set forth in regard to the several States LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. therein specially named now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas, as well as to the other States which had been

By the President of the United States. involved in insurrection; and Whereas, adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress, aid the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Con-stitution and laws of the United States within the State of Texas, if a resort to military force for such purpose should at any me become necessary:

Now therefore, I. Andrew Johnson, Presilent of the United States, do hereby prolaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas, is at an end; and is to be henceforth regarded in that State as in the other States efore-named, in which the said insurree aforesaid proclamation of the 2d of April, ne thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and I do further proclaim that the said in-surrection is at an end, and that peace, order. tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United states to be affixed Done at the city of Washington this wentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtysix, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

THE CLARION.—This most excellent and enterprising Journal has recently added a feature of great interest and mportance to its columns, which must necessarily increase its already extensive circulation, especially along the line of the New Orleans Road. We allude to the fact that the full dispatches of the Associated Press are now published in the Clarion, the leading

paper of the Mississippi press. This enables that Journal, under the present schedule of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. to be ahead of the New Orleans papers, in furnishing the latest telegrams at this and other points on the road North of Manchae.

This will be quite an item to the cot on buyers, especially as the telegraph here is abolished. The Daily Clarion is only \$10 per annum 85 for six months, or \$1 for

one month. The Weekly is \$4 per annum.—Summit Commercial. LOST A WIFE AND \$225 .- A western

paper published in Minnesota, gives the following account of the trials of a fond husband : Shortly after daylight yesterday

morning a stranger was rushing around the city in hot haste, and make ing anxious inquiries for his wife, who had been spirited from his downy couch during the night before, and he tax was dolorously lamenting over his sad | That sections one hundred and one and loss, not lessened by any means by hereby repealed. the missing fair one having two hundred of his hard-earned dollars secre ted in her palpitating bosom. It seems that the unfortunate man and his wife were on a speculating and pleasure tour through Minnesota, following: That every person, firm, company, (they hailed from Iowa) and it seems or corporation owning or possessing or havwere doing very well. On Thursday ing the care or management of any railroad, night the conjugal pair sojourned at other vessel, or any stage coach or other vethe four-mile house, between Saint hicle, except backs or carriages not running Paul and Saint Anthony, but before on continuous routes, engaged or employed day dawned the wife cautiously stole in the business of transporting passengers for hire, or in transporting the mails of the from the sleeping husband's side (like- United States apon contracts made prior to wise two hundred and twenty-five dol- August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six lars from his breeches pocket) and shall be subject to and pay a tax of two and struck out for parts unknown. When the too fond and confiding man awoke from his sleep, and also to the fact that his scrip, too, was missing, his grief Provided, That the tax hereby imposed shall was great, especially as all the money he had left was one melancholy five dollar bill. The loser of the lovely tax shall be assessed upon the transportation spouse and dearer "spuds" lost no of persons from a port within the United time in making known the facts, and efforts were being made vesterday to capture the frail creature, together with a portion of the wadding that no States, receiving hire or pay for such transdoubt gives a fine tout ensemble to her gushing bosom. At last accounts the search was unsuccessful, and the un- empted from tax when derived from transhappy man was not at all jovial over porting property for hire is hereby repealed: the desolation which had befallen the treasures of his heart and wallet.

The Richmond Examiner doesn't go back quite far enough for its models in orthography. We seriously think of adopting a style like the following: "Ye Congresse, that gode, honoura- amount of all their receipts of every descrip

ble companye, ben departed from ye tion; but when the gross receipts of any cytic of Washington, and ben alle gon term of twelve consecutive calendar months, to hire homes in hire own contrees, for shall not exceed the amount necessarily exwhich "ben thankit Almighty God, fro pended during said term to keep such whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that He vouchehsaf, by His sessed upon such receipts during the month excellent mercy, and habundant grace, excellent mercy, and habundant grace, further. That all such persons, companies, to fulle fylle hire souls with inspira and corporations shall, until the thirtieth cioun" never to leve hire homes, "while day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-God lyveth and regnethe on ye erthe." seven, have the right to add the tax imposed And aboven alle we preye that ye liability thereto may commence, any limitastraunge Knyghte, that men clepen tions which may exist by law or by agree-Thad. Stevens, be attackit by gowts, ment with any person or company which artetykes, and stone in ve bladdre utill may have paid or be liable to pay such fare artetykes, and stone in ye bladdre "till sech tymes as he schall turn from his synnes, and understonde that his own opinyoun of thynges ben ne worthe more than outlier peiples."

There is a specimen of what we can do in this antiquated style, after the perusal of only a few pages of Sir and multiples of twenty, to the price of John Mandeville's Travels. We hope tax shall be added: And provided further that by a little practice, we shall be That no tax under the foregoing provision able to make more apparent the beau- of this section shall be assessed upon any ties of this old way of spelling, and be one humble instrument in the promotion of its revival .- Mobile Tribune. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

By Saving and Using your Waste Grease,

BUY ONE BOX OF THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's

SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE It will make 10 psunds of excellent hard Soap, or 25 gallons of the very best soft Soap, for only about 35 cents. Every housekeeper should have it for washing clothes, scrubbing floors, cleansing pants, &c. Every printer should have it for cleansing type. Put up in sheet iron layer with accompanying directions. For sale at all Drug and Grocery

J. MEAD & CO. 105 & 106 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted. THEN OR TWELVE GOOD MULES, suita-

Apply at the Livery Stable of J. B. MASSIE & CO.

Corn Meal! Corn Meal!!

DERSONS DESIRING TO HAVE CORN the Mississippi Penitentiary, will

Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fresh Meal will be kent on hand

G. L. DONALD, Sup't. Jackson, Aug. 28, 1866.

GATES, DEMERITT & CO., W HOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS Shoes and Brogans, No. 105 Gravier Street, near Magazine Street, NEW ORLEANS A. J. GILLESPIE, Aberdeen, Miss.

CANKEN HOTEL, Near the well Ra Canton Miss., by Mdersing p REEVES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

> OFFICIAL. [PEBLIC-No. 111.]

x Acr to reduce internal taxation and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ment, to pay interest on the public debt,

30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof.

[CONTINUED.]

TAX LAW.

ARRIAGES, WATCHES, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, ETC. That section one hundred be amended by triking out all after the enacting clause, including schedule A, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That there shall be levied, annually, on every carriage, gold watch, and billiard table, and on all gold or silver plate, the tax or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectivey, or otherwise specified and set forth in chedule A, hereto annexed, to be paid by ways and means for the support of the gov

a lien thereon until paid. SCHEDULE A. Carriage, phaton, carryall, rockaway, or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled earriage, and any ceach, backney coach, ouraibus, or four-wheeled earriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be used exclusively in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at exceeding three hundred dollars and not above five hundred dollars each, including harness used there with, six dollars \$6 00 larriages of like description, valued above five handred dollars, each,

ten dollars ... ten dollars.
On gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one hundred dollars or less, each, one dollar,.... On gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use.

each, two dollars,... Billiard tables, kept for use, each ten Provided, That billiard tables kept for hire, and upon which a special tax has been im-

valued at above one hundred dollars

posed shall not be required to pay the tax on billiard tables kept for use, as aforesaid, anything herein contained to the contrary not-On plate, of gold, kept for use, per ounce troy, lifty cents, On plate, of silver, kept for use, per

Provided, That silver spoons or plate silver used by one family to an amount not exceeding forty ounces troy belonging to any one person, plate belonging to religious so-cieties, and souvenirs and keepsakes actually given and received as such and not kept for se; also, all premiums awarded as a token of merit by any agricultural society, corpopurpose whatever, shall be exempt from

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, FERRIES AND ERIDGES:

one hundred and two be, and the same are That section one hundred and three b mended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lien thereof the canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat, or one-half per cent, of the gross receipts from passengers and mails of such railroad, canal. steamboat, ship, barge, canal-boat, or other vessel, or such stage coach or other vehicle portation of persons or mails between the United States and any foreign port; but such States through a foreign territory to a port within the United States, and shall be as sessed upon and collected from persons, firms companies, or corporations within the United

portation of persons or mails; and so much of section and hundred and ume as requires returns to be made of receipts hereby ex-Provided also, That any person or persons, firms, companies or corporations owning possessing, or having the care or managenent of any toll-road, ferry, or bridge, authorized by law to receive toll for the transit of passengers, beasts, earriages, teams, and freight of any description, over such tollroad, ferry, or bridge shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per cent, of the gross bridge or road in repair, no tax shall be as hereby to their rates of fare whenever their to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever the addition to any fare shall amount only to the fraction of one cent, any person, or company, liable to the tax of two and a half per centum, may add to such fare one cent in lien of such fraction, and such person or company shall keep for sale, at convenient points, tickets in packages of twenty which only an amount equal to the revenue person, firm, company, or corporation, whose gross receipts do not exceed one thousand dollars per annum: And provided further, That all boats, barges, and flats not used for earrying passengers, nor propelled by steam or sails, which are floated or towed by tugboats or horses, and used exclusively for earrying coal, oil, minerals, or agricultural products to market, shall be required hereafter, in lisu of enrolment fees or tonnage tax, to pay an annual special tax, for each and every such boat of a capacity exceeding

twenty-five tons, and not exceeding on hundred tons, five dollars; and when exceeding one hundred tons, as aforesaid, shall be required to pay ten dollars, and said tax hall be assessed and collected as other special taxes provided for in this act.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. That section one hundred and seven b mended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lien thereof the following: That any person, firm, company or corporation owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any telegraphic line by which telegraphic despatches or messages are received or transmitted, shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per centum on the gross amount of all reerpts of such person, firm, company, or cor-

BANKS AND BANKING.

That section one hundred and ten, be unended by striking out all after the enact ing clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money, subject to payment by check or draft or rep resented by certificates of deposit or other wise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, with any person, bank, associa tion, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking; and a tax of onetwenty-fourth of one per centum each month as aforesaid, upon the capital of any bank association, company, or corporation, and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond the average ount invested in United States bonds and a tax of one-twelfth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of cir-culation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company, or person, including as circulation all certified checks all-note and other obligations calculated or intended to circulate or to be used as money, but not including that in the vault of the bank, or redeemed and on deposit for said bank; and an additional tax of one-sixth of one per ceutum, each month, upon the average amount of such circulation, issued as aforesaid, beyond the amount of ninety per centur of the capital of any such bank, association orporation, company, or person. And rue and accurate return of the amount of plation, of deposit and of capital, as asaid, and of the amount of notes of ons, State banks or State banking assoations paid out by them for the previous onth, shall be made and rendered monthly y each of such banks, associations, corpora tions, companies, or persons to the assessor of the district in which any such bank, asso

eiation, corporation, or company may be lo-cated, or in which such person has his place of business, with a declaration annexed thereto, and the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association, corporation, or company, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Interns Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amounts subject to tax aforesaid; and for any refusal or neglecto make or to render return and payment any such bank, association, corporation company, or person so in default, shall be subject to and pay a penalty of two hundred dollars, besides the additional penalty and internal revenue to support the Govern- forfeitures in other cases provided by law; and the amount of circulation, deposit, cap and for other purposes," approved June ital, and notes of persons. State banks and banking associations paid out, as aforesaid, in default of the proper return, shall be estimated by the assessor or assistant assessor of the district as aforesaid, upon the best information he can obtain; and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the inited States in any court of competent ju risdiction. And in the case of banks with branches, the tax herein provided for shall e assessed upon the circulation of each branch, severally, and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted to such branch; and s much of an act entitled "An act to provide

the person or persons owning, possessing, or keeping the same on the first day in May, in hundred and sixty-three, as imposes any tax each year, and the same shall be and remain on banks, their circulation, capital, or de posits, other than is herein provided, is here by repealed: Provided, That this section shall not apply to associations which are taxed under and by virtue of the act "to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of inited States bonds, and to provide for the irculation and redemption thereof." And the deposits in associations or companie known as Provident Institutions, Savings Banks, Savings Funds, or Savings Institutions, having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be leaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company, shall be exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as they have invested i 10 00 securities of the United Statas, and on al leposits less than five hundred dollars made in the name of any one person; and the re-turns required to be made by such Provident Institutions and Savings Banks after July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be made on the first Monday of January and July of each year, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner

> LOTTERIES. That section one hundred and eleven be nended by inserting after the words "pro prietors, managers, or agents of lotteries the words: and all lottery ticket dealers." That section one hundred and fourteen b mended by inserting after the word "peri odically," in the first sentence of said sec tion, the words: or otherwise, or publishing any guide, almanae, catalogue, directory, o any other paper or book." TO BE CONTINUED.

of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DE 'ARTMENT. OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE Schedule of Stamp Duties, from and after August 1, 1866.

Accidental injuries to persons, tickets, or contracts for insurance against, are exempt from stamp duty. Affidavits in suits or legal proceeding are exempt from stamp duly greement or Contract, other than lomestic or inland bills of lading. For every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written.

If more than one appraisement, agreement, or contract shall be written upon one sheet or piece of paper, 5 cents for each and every ddifficual appraisement, agreement, or contract. reement, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument, ppraisement of value or damage, or

for any other purpose, for each heet of paper on which it is written. signment of a Lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of stamps on Deeds. (See Convey-

signment of Policy, or policy of Insurance, same stamp as original instrument. signment of Mortgage, same stamp as that required upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid

Bank Check, draft, or order for any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company. at sight or on demand. When drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporafions, for any sum exceeding \$10, sight or on demand, till of Exchange, (Inland,) draft or order for the payment of any sum otherwise than at sight or on demand; or any promissory note, or or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to

be paid on demand or at a time designed, for a sum not exceeding And for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of ll of Exchange, (Foreign,) or letter of credit, drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, if drawn

singly, same rates of duty, as in-land bills of exchange or promis-If drawn in sets of three or morefor every bill of each set, where the same made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency. And for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange, or order for the

payment of any sum of money rawn, or purporting to be drawn. in any foreign country, but paya-ble in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty. till of Lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, mer-chandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place,

ill of Lading to any port in British North America does not require a ll of Lading, domestic or inland, requires no stamp, Bill of Sale by which any ship or yessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed

Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding Exceeding \$1000, for every addi tional amount of \$500, or frac-tional part thereof, ond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, when the money ultimately re-

coverable thereupon is \$1000 or When in excess of \$1000, for each \$1000 or fraction. Bond for due execution or performance of duties of office, Bond, personal, for the payment of money. (See Mortgage. Bond of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and

not otherwise charged in this and or Note accompanying a mortgage requires no stamp if the mortage is stamped. But one stamp is required on those papers which may be placed on either, and must be the highest rate required upon Broker's Note. (See Contracts.)

ertificates of Measurement or weight

of animals, wool, coal, or hay, exempt from stamp duty. rtificates of Measurement of other articles. ertificates of Stock in any incorporated company, ertificates of Profits, or any certifiinterest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50, Exceeding \$50 and not exceeding Exceeding \$1000, for every addi-

tional \$1000, or fractional part

ertificate. Any certificate of dam-

age or otherwise, and all other cer-tificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor or other person acting as such, Certificate of Deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such: If for a sum not exceeding \$100, For a sum exceeding \$100 rtificates of any other description than those specified, Charter, renewal of, same

Charter Party for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memoradum, or other writing relating to the charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 150 tons, Exceeding 150 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, Exceeding 600 tons, Exceeding 600 tons, heek. Bank check,

original instrument

dum of sale of any goo merchandise, exchange, notes hand, real estate, or properly any kind or description issued any kind of description issued brokers or persons acting as su for each note or memorandum contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promisory notes, or other securi-ties made by brokers, banks or bankers either for the benefit of others or on their own account, for each hundred dollars, or frac-tional partthereof, of the amount of such sale or contract, il or Memorandum of the sale or bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin

contract for the sale of stocks, promisory notes or other securities, not his or their own property, made by any person, firm or com-pany not paying a special tax as broker, bank, or banker, for each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract, ontract. (See Agreement.) ontract, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument. inveyance, deed, instrument, or

writing whereby any lands, tene-ments, or other realy sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vest-ed in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed \$500. When the consideration exceeds \$500, when the consideration exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$1000, \$100 And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1000.

paveyance -the acknowledgment of a deed, or proof by a wiffness. needs no stamp. conveyance—certificate of record of a deeds does not require a stamp. redit, Letter of. Same as Foreign Bill of Exchange. Customhouse Entry. (See Entry.) Customhouse Withdrawals, (See En-

try.) Deed. (See Trust Deed.) Draft Same as Inland Bill of Exchange. Endorsement of any negotiable instrument. Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any customhouse. either for consumption or ware-housing, not exceeding \$100 in

value, Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500 in value Exceeding \$500 in value entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bond-ed warehouse, auger's Returns, adorsement of negotiable instru-

dorsement upon a stamped obliga-tion in acknowledgment of its fulsurance, (Life,) Policy, when the amount insured shall not exceed \$1000, Exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding S5000. Exceeding \$5000.

Fire.) Policies, or renewals of the same, if the premium does not exceed \$10. Exceeding \$10, and not exceeding Exceeding \$50, Assignments of policy of insurance, same stamp as original instru-

accidental injuries to persons, do not require stamps. Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is \$300 per annum or less, Where to rent or rental value exceeds the sum of \$300 per annum, for each additional \$300, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$300,

Insurance, contracts or tickets against

Assignment of lease, same stamp as original instrument, and the value or consideration of the transfer at the same rate as a deed. (See Conveyance.) Legal Document: Writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, Where the amount claimed

writ issued by a court not of record, is \$100 or over. Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for \$100 or over (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid.) Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court

of record, Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100, When the amount claimed exceeds Letters of Administration. (See Probate of Will 1 Letter of Credit. Same as Bill of Exchange, (Foreign.)
Manifest for customhouse entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship,

vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port: If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, Exceeding 300 tons, and not ex-Exceeding 600 tons. These provisions do not apply to vessels or steamboats plying be-tween ports of the United States and British North America.]

Measurer's Returns, Memorandum of Sale, or Broker's note. (See Contract.) Mortgage of Lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable, or moveable whatsoever, a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage, or any personal bond given as se-curity for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500, Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1000.

And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1000. Upon each assignment or transfer of mortgage, a stamp duty shall be paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument. Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by officers of the United States government, Official instruments, documents, and papers issued by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary gov-

ernmental or municipal authority, exempt. Order for the payment of money, if the amount is \$10 or over, Passage Ticket on any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding \$35, Exceeding \$35, and not exceeding And for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof in excess Passage tickets to ports in British North America do not require

Pawner's Checks. Power of Attorney, for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for collection of and dividends or interest thereon, wer of Attorney or proxy for vot-ing at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, literary societies, or public ceme-

stamps.

Power of Attorney to receive or collect rent, Power of Attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the Power of Attorney for any other pur-50 cts Power of Attorney or other papers relating to applications for bot ties, arrearages of pay, or pen-sions, or receipts therefor, require no stamp. See, also, Warrant of Attorney.] Probate of Will, or letters of adminis-

tration, where the estate and ef-fects for or in respect of which such probate letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value Exceeding \$2000, for every additional \$1000, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$2000, Promissory Note. (See Bill of Ex-change, Inland.) Deposit note to mutual insurance mpanies, when policy is subject to duty, Renewal of a note subject to same duty as an original note. Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any

marine protest, Quit Claim Deed to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgage to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt; but if it contains covenants may be subject as an agreement or contract.

Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any Sheriff's Return on writ, or other pro-Trust Deed, made to secure a debt. to

be stamped as a mortgage.

Renewal of Agreement, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument Receipts for the payment of any sum of money or debt due, or for a draft or other instrument given for the payment of money exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortuges or judgment or

Weigher's Returns, Writs and other process in any inal or other suits commenced !

inal or other sure commenced by the United States or any State. Official documents, instruments, and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government.

GENERAL REMARKS. Revenue stamps may be used indiately upon any of the matters or thing merated in Schedule B, except proprieta playing card stamps, for which a spahas been provided Postage stamps cannot be used in he of the duty chargeable on instrument It is the duty of the maker of an instruments. to affix the stamp thereto and to same in the manner required by law cancellation is essential.

Under the provisions of section has strument subject to stamp duty, without a stamp or with an insufficient may be so stamped by the Collector valid to all intents and purposes, against rights acquired in good faith such stamping and the recording of the ment, if a record be required.) as if stamped when made or issued. strument issued at a time when and where no collection district was e may be stamped by the party who

by any party having an interest thereis time prior to January 1, 1867, and the feet of the stamp thus affixed will beth as though affixed by the Collector originals are lost the necessary stampe affixed to copies. Suits are commenced in many States in process than writ, viz: summons, publication, petition, etc., in which these, as the original processes, seem quire stamps. The jurat of an affidavit, taken before tice of the Peace, Notary Public, or othe duly authorized to take affidavits, is his

a certificate, and subject to a stamp and cents, when taken in suits or le-Certificates of Loan, in which there pear any written or printed evidence amount of money to be paid on demand time designated, are subject to sta "Promisory Notes." When two or more persons join in the instrument is liable under the law

tion of an instrument, the stamp to wi fixed and cancelled by either of "when more than one signature is the same paper, one or more stamp in affixed thereto representing the who of the stamp required for such signature No stamp is required on any warrant terney secompanying a bond or notewh stamps denoting the duty required; a ever any bond or note is secured ! but one statep duty is required on such such stamp duty eing the highest to quired for such instruments, or either of exempt. In such case a note or memorandum

> In section 154, by striking out the work used;" the exemption theremore is stricted to documents, etc., issued by the ears therein named. Also to the chairs section 152 and 158, by inverting the a "and cancelled in the manner required

Valuable City Property for the house known as the Washington Hotelots on which D. M. Wilkinson and J. low reside, being in Square No. 9, Lat The above named property is now as Mr. Thomas Green.

> auc22d10t. Wanted.

M. J. HARRISON,

A of some experience, who is qualified instruct in all the English Branches, Franches, md Mathematics; also, beginners in Mu JUDGE A. L. DABNEY Address. augzādāt* TOUNG LADIES SELECT SCHOOL NUMBER LIMITED

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ess for the same Grades. ADVISORY COMMITTEE Prof. W. C. White, Prof. G. C. Granker and Dr. W. Q. Poindexter.

\$150 Reward. Three Gold Watches Stolen!!

THE above reward will be given for the I prehension or information that will led the apprehension of the thief, that entered house on the night of the 22d inst. and staw Gold Watches, one a gentlemans and other a ladies' watch with a gold chaingentlemans' watch a plain gold watch t ladies' of rather an uncommon constructs made by Arnold, Adams & Co.—No. 2.25 and hard to wind up; the chain has the pearance of gold beads fastened together Also, my pocket book, with about twenty lars in greenbacks. Also, the same night the house of Col. J. Watts was entered and a plain gold wall

stolen, and seventy-four dollars in greenback and divers other articles of clothing, &c., & JNO. WATES Garlandsville, Aug. 23, 1866. aug 26daki S. H. ABY & CO.

NEW ORLEANS N. B .- Liberal cash advances made of consignments to our house. NOTICE.

mh27dtjau S. WEYER, State Street, Cheapside,

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SHI IN PAULDING, MISSISSIPPI. THE undersigned offers for sale his dueling house, which is large and well funded containing seven rooms, with four acres a land, good kitchen, out houses, garden, and &c. Price, \$800. Also, his elegant store house 20 by 40 feet, and lot. Price \$400. The latter is now used for a Drug Store.

jy28dtf. S. E. CASTELL J. W. COVINGTON. A TTORNEY AT LAW, Raymond, Mr. OFFICE-Professional Row, No. 4. au23 Wanted!

A SITUATION by a young WHITE GIRL, M Ladies' Maid, Scamtress, or Housekeeps Would be willing to take charge of children over three years. Can bring good reference Address M. C., care of T. S. Hardee, Beauty gard Station, N.O. and J. R. R.

THORN'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COPAIBA AND SARSAPARILLA Has acquired the utmost fame in every part of the world; it has been examined, approved a and sanctioned by the faculty of medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the pro-fession. As a SURE and SPEEDY cure for all DE RASES of the BLADDER, and URINARY OF



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value or denomination of the stamp at should be made upon the margin or in it knowledgment of the instrument which stamped. Particular attention is called to the a

I WILL SELL ON SATUMDAY, tember the 1st, at 11 o'clock, in for the Capitol, in the city of Jackson, one interest in House and Lot, situated in the of Jackson, on the corner of Congress Amite streets, being in Square No. 10 Las 6; also, one-half of the Stable and Lot. ated on Amite street, in said city, between on 15th September, 1866.s For further particulars, apply to Col Part

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is a good stand to sell medicines. It is also be suited for a dry goods store, and a good state for that business. If desired, he will sell the drugs and furniture on hands for less than

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